Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 2181.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1799. [VOLUME XVI.

The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

The Office of "The Gazette of the United States" is removed to the first three-story brick house in Eleventh, above Arch street, where this paper will continue to be published during the prevailing sickness.

Subscribers in Germantown and its vicinity, will receive their papers from Mr. Kitchen.

Those at Frankford, from the Store of John M'Clellen, Esq.

NOTICE.

THE different corresponding committees of the county of Philadelphia, formed for the purpose of supporting Mr. Ross's election, are requested to meet on THURSDAY next, at three o'clock P. M. at the sign of the Columbus in Frankford.

September 17, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE Freemen of the City of Philadelphia, friends to the Election of James Ross, esq. of Pittsburg as Governor, are requested to meet at the Union School-House, in Germantown, on Saturday the 21st of September, at 5 o'clock, in order to fix on a general ticket, to be balloted for at the ensuing election, in the City of Philadelphia.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

Sept. 16.

120,000 wt. COFFEE,
Chiefly prime quality, in bags and barrels,
AND
17 hhds. SUGAR,
Just arrived at New Castle,
In the schooner Adventure, Capt. Devereux, from Port Republicain, and for sale by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
September 17, 1799. d12t.

FOR SALE.

TO GRAZIERS.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of General David Forman, deceased, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, (on the premises) on Wednesday the 25th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,

THAT very valuable FARM and PLANTATION, lying on the Long Marsh in Queen Anne's county, state of Maryland, containing about five hundred acres, about fifteen miles from Chester town, six from Church hill, and twelve from the head of Chester.

This property is an object of very great speculation, particularly to any person in the grazing line, and in fact to any person wishing to vest their money in lands. There is a very large proportion of said farm laid down in timothy, and will cut grass sufficient, I doubt not, to pay a neat profit of 500 dollars a-year. There are also about twenty acres more cleared and fit to lay down in grass; and what renders it more valuable is, that when once the timothy is well set, it will last any person's life time: And what is called the bed of the Marsh, (of which there is a considerable part belonging to this farm) the soil is from four to six feet deep, of a black rich loom, and will average from two and an half to three tons of timothy an acre; and for two years past all the hay which could be spared from the farm, has sold at the stack for five pounds a ton. The arable land is calculated for wheat, rye, Indian corn, and particularly for what is called kite-foot or bright tobacco; it is well timbered, and contains maple swamps, that when cleared, will make meadows equal to any on the farm.

Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises on application to Mr. Stephen Forman, on said farm. The conditions of sale will be, one half the purchase money on the first day of January next, and the remainder on the first day of May following.

WILLIAM G. FORMAN,
Surviving Executor.
Sept. 17, 1799. 2awt25O.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esq.

Chief Justice of the supreme court of New-Jersey.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT upon application to me by Joseph P. Minnick, and John W. Bloomfield for themselves, by John W. Bloomfield in right of Ann his wife, William Bullus, John Moore, in the right of his wife Mary, John Bullus and Ruth Bullus, who claim an undivided sixth part of all that tract of land situate, lying and being in Springfield, Burlington county, containing eleven hundred and eighty-eight acres and a half of an acre or thereabouts, formerly devized by Mary Ludlam to Francis Bullus, who by his last will and testament devised the same tract to William Bowser, and John Turner in trust for Samuel Bullus his son in fee, which said Samuel Bullus by his deed bearing date on or about the 5th day of March 1796, conveyed the same to his children Francis Bullus, and the same Ann Bloomfield, formerly Ann Bullus, William Bullus, Mary Bullus, now Mary Moore, John Bullus and Ruth Bullus, I have nominated and appointed Job Lippencott, Esq. of Springfield aforesaid, Abraham Stockton and Chas. Ellis, both of the city of Burlington, commissioners, to divide the said tract into six equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to me on the 21st day of Nov. next, at my office in the city of Burlington at ten o'clok in the morning of that day, the said Job Lippencott, Abraham Stockton and Charles Ellis, will then be appointed the Commissioners to make petition of the said tract of land, pursuant to an act, entitled, "an act for the more easy petition of lands held by Co-partners, joint tenants, and tenants in common" passed the eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord 1789.—Given under my hand the 30th day of August A. D. 1799.

JAMES KINSEY.

sep. 2. d6w.

For FREIGHT *or* CHARTER,
FOR EUROPE,
THE BRIG
ENTERPRISE,

A staunch good Vessel, well fitted, about three years old, and will carry about 1500 Barrels—can be sent to sea immediately.

§†§ For terms apply to Wharton and Lewis in Germantown, near the Market house.

Sept. 5, 1799. §

For *LIVERPOOL.*

The British letter-of-marque ship,
THE LONDON,
Samuel Roper, commander,

Burthen 300 tons, coppered to the bends and mounting 16 six-pounders. A great part of her cargo being ready to go on board, she is intended to sail as soon as possible——For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

august 15 §

FOR CHARTER,

The British Letter of Marque
SHIP
LONDON,
SAMUEL ROPER, commander.

BURTHEN 330 Tons, coppered, sheathed, mounting Twenty guns, and will be ready to receive a cargo in about 14 days, for terms apply to *NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.*

WHO HAVE FOR SALE
ON BOARD SAID SHIP,
40 tons Patent Sheathing COPPER
assorted from 18 to 32 ounces to the square foot.
Composition Nails, Spikes and Bolts of various descriptions.
20 4lb. guns of 4 cwt. each,
40 6lb. do. 6 cwt. do.
12 9lb. do. 12 do.
16 do, do. with carriages, 12 cwt. each.
240 crates Queens Ware, assorted,
800 tons Fine Stoved Salt,
45 do. House Coal, and a quantity of Paints
august 3 eodtf

THE STORES
Of the Subscribers are continued open as usual.
THEY HAVE FOR SALE
70 hogsheads Molasses,
20 bales Surinam Cotton,
20,000 pounds green Coffee,
10 pipes old Port Wine,
100 boxes Claret,
50 kegs Pearl Barley,
30 boxes Tumblers, (assorted)
200 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
40 tons Hemp.

Also an extensive variety of Silesia and other German Linens, Checks, &c. all which they will sell at reasonable prices and generous credits.

*** Application by letter or otherwise, will be immediately attended to.

PRATT and KINTZING.

Philadelphia, 5th Sept. 1799. mwf.9t

VINEGAR.

CYDER VINEGAR, one and two years old, fit for pickling,
For sale by the Cask or Gallon, at No. 191, North Third Street.
ALSO
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
As usual, by—
RICHARD B. JACKSON.
Sept. 12. §1aw

Fashionable Millinery.

ELIZA M'DOUGALL,
NO. 134, *MARKET-STREET,*

HAS just received per ship Thomas Chalkley and Adriana, from London, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY, viz.
Chemille rosette FEATHERS
Fancy flowers
Black tiffany flowers
Wreaths
Pink, yellow and blue crape, full dress caps
Do. do. and do. Nelson's bonnets
Infant's pipe straw bonnets
Maid's fancy do. do.
Women's do. do. do.
Do. do. shades
Do. do hats
Fancy bugle shoe roses
Do. do. trimmings
Black, white, blue, yellow, pink and orange crape
Black, white and green gauze veils
Do. gauze cloaks

N. B. And per Harmony, just arrived, a further assortment of Millinery.

June 26 eotf.

NOTICE.
Bank of North America,
SEPT. 9, 1799.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank, are informed
That regular Notices will be put under sealed covers, directed to the respective payers and lodged in the Post-Office, every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, *Cashier.*
d12t

CATTLE.

About Sixty-Six Head for disposal.

☞ Enquire of MATTHIAS BORDLEY, at the Island in Wye River, Eastern Shore, Maryland; or in case of writing, direct to him at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland.

Wye, *Sept.* 2, 1799. §

TO BE LET.
Until the 15th of November next,
A safe Retreat from Philadelphia,

In a pleasant situation, about three miles from town.

Application left at the Printer's addressed to A. B. will be attended to.

august 22 tf.

Mr. Spence, Dentist, has removed to his house in St. Andrew's Squares, 2 Squares N W of Bush Hill.

august 28 2awim.

SAMUEL POTTER, WM. PAGE,
AND
THOMAS PRICE,

HAVE removed to GERMANTOWN, between the five and six mile stone, where they have for sale, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, a great part of which they have just received by the ship Boyne from London, via New York.

N. B. Letters (Per Post) addressed to them Philadelphia, will be regularly forwarded.

Sept. 3, 1799. d2w&tuthsa tf

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Canton and for sale by the Subscribers.
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Souchong,
Canton and Garden Fans,
Nankeens,
China Ware, assorted.
Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.
They have also remaining on Hand
Black Persians, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual.
Thomas & Joshua Fisher.
4th mo 26 §

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
3000 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck,
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Bolton Beef in Barrels,
A few bales Bengal } COSSAS
HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St. Martins Salt.
april 11 §

TO BE SOLD BY
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
Old Port Wine; in Pipes, Hhds. and quarter casks,
Also Landing at their Wharf
From on board the ship Edward from Lisbon.
Lisbon Wine, in pipes and qr. casks.
june 25 §

TO BE SOLD,
An Invoice of Woollens,

CONSISTING of Coarse and Fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blue, and printed Cassimeres ——Apply to
Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No. 151 Market-street.
april 29 §

THE PARTNERSHIP

TRADING under the Firms of HARTSHORNE, LARGE & Co. and JESSE & ROBERT WALN, was dissolved 1 mo. 1st, 1798, and the partnership trading under the firm of HARTSHORNE & LARGE, was dissolved 15th of the 4th month last, all persons indebted to either of the above firms are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands to present their accounts.

7 mo. 13th d3m

FOR SALE,

A variety of Lots, many of them very advantageously situated north of the city of Philadelphia, in different parts of the Land known as the Estate of the late William Martin, Esq—many of the lots afford valuable sites for Country seats, not excelled by any within the same distance of the City, other lots are well adapted for Garden Grounds, Pasture &c. a third description is well calculated for buildings fronting upon Frankford road, Second, Third, and Fourth streets continued to the German Town Road and also on Cross Roads designed to be laid out from Fourth Street to Turners Lane, to which the property extends—For further particulars, application to be made to
NICHOLAS HOLYDAY,
on the Premises westward of Fourth Street.
8 july dtf.

TO BE LET,
Possession to be given on the 26th August,
A convenient Three Story Brick House,

SITUATE in Spruce between Second and Third Street; apply at No. 110 South Second Street
july 18 dtf

FOR SALE,
A COUNTRY SEAT.

CONTAINING about Ten acres of Land, situated at the 5 mile stone, on the Ridge Road, being near the Falls of Schuylkill. The Dwelling-House has lately received a thorough repair, and consists of a Dining Room, nearly 30 feet long, a Breakfast Parlour, a Housekeeper's Room and a Kitchen, with 5 Bed rooms, and Garret's over the whole. Adjoining the house is a good Garden, Ice-House, Spring-House, Eight stall Stables, and Coach-House, with a large Orchard. Apply to the Printer.

THIS is to give notice, that the Subscriber, living in Warwick, Cecil County Maryland, hath obtained letters of Administration on the personal estate of *JOHN MORTON*, late of Warwick, in Cecil County, deceased;—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the first day of March next—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1799

REBECCA MORTON, *Adm'trx.*
aug. 17. 1aw5w

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber, living in Warwick, Cecil County, Maryland, hath obtained letters of Administration (Debanias Noni) on the personal estate of *JOHN VANCE*, late of Warwick, in Cecil County, deceased;—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber at or before the first day of March next—They may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1799.

REBECCA MORTON, *Adm'trx.*
aug. 17. 1aw5w

John J. Parry,
WATCH-MAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, he has removed for the season from his shop in Second-street to the next house to the post-office in Trenton, opposite the Market, where all orders in his line will be executed with particular care and attention.

An excellent assortment of Silver Ware and Jewelery, and Gold and Silver Watches, for Sale as above.

Trenton, Sept. 4, 1799. 3taw2w.

Oellers's Hotel in Germantown.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened his Hotel in Germantown, just above the Market House; he has provided the best of liquors of all kinds, he will prepare dinners at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms; refreshments of every kind to be had at all times, as well as soups every day from 12 to 3 o'clock.

His ordinary will be as usual at half past three o'clock.

A COACHEE, will start from the said Hotel in the morning at 6, for Germantown, and return from thence at 9. In the afternoon at 3, and return at 5 o'clock, where good accommodations will be provided for passengers.

N. B. The Hotel in the city of Philadelphia, will remain open as usual.

JAMES OELLERS.
august 26 d3w

JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 80, Dock, near Third Street.
Has for Sale.
Cossaes,
Bastas,
Mamoodies,
Taffaties,
Colicoes,
Patna
Romal and } Handkerchiefs.
Mulmul

The foregoing goods are now to be sold at
REDUCED PRICES,

N. B. Many of these Goods may be printed to advantage in this country.
may 16 3awtf

35 casks of 6d. and 8d. NAILS, and 4, 4 1-2 and 5 inch SPIKES, entitled to drawback, for sale by
PETER BARKER, & Co.
No. 149, High-street.
8 mo. 2 eodtf.

Received by the ship Adriana, captain Carlton, from London,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAIR SEATINGS,

Suitable for chair and sopha covers, consisting of striped and plain, and of the following widths, *viz* 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches.

FOR SALE BY
GEORGE PENNOCK,
july 8 eotf

SEABORN,
TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers in general, that he has removed from his house No. 76, Mulberry street, for the present season, a little above Riter's tavern, Germantown, the sign of Gen M'Pherson, where he intends to carry on business as usual.

september 2. d2w.

OFFICE
FOR THE SALE OF
REAL ESTATES,
AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS
NO. 14 CHESNUT-STREET,
Between 2d & Front-streets, Philadelphia.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Being solicited thereto by a number of his friends, takes this method to acquaint the Public, that he has this day opened the above Office, and has for sale the following property, viz.

TWO excellent well built frame houses, two rooms on a floor, completely finished in Christian, between Third and Fourth streets, Southwark; two frame houses at the corner of Fifth and Christian streets; one three story brick, and one two story frame house in Queen street; one good accustomed tavern in German street, between Third and Fourth streets, Southwark, known by the name of Weeks's Tavern.

One Plantation and tract of Land in Salem County, New-Jersey, containing, 70 acres, with a frame dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, together with a good proportion of wood land—the above lies near a public landing. Also, 25 acres of wood land in Cumberland county, New Jersey; a number of valuable lots to be let on ground rent, in the district of Southwark.

Ground rents and debts collected with promptness and address, by the Public's
Most obedient
Humble servant,
JOSEPH H. FLEMING.

N. B. A smart *LAD* wanted, of good connexions, who writes a tolerable hand.

august 15 tu th.sat. 3w

THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement,

Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.
april 1 §

NOTICE.

The subscribers being duly authorised to receive all the debts and effects of James Wilkins, of Philadelphia, all those indebted to him are cautioned against making payment to any other persons.

DANIEL SMITH,
GIDEON H. WELLS,
August 26th, '99. eod1m.

JUST RECEIVED,
From the BOSTON Manufactory,
A QUANTITY OF
WINDOW GLASS,
Of different sizes.
FOR SALE BY,
ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose—Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.
july 8 dtf

Wantea to Employ,

A PERSON of *Judgment* and *Integrity* to occasionally attend Vendues to purchase Wet and Dry Goods for an extensive Country Store. Proposals sealed, directed to *A. B.* with the name of some other person mentioned, to whom reference may be had, if necessary, for information relating to the qualifications of the agent, and left with the printer, will be duly attended to. The applicant will mention the No. of the house where he, or she, resides, that a letter directed by post may be regularly received.

aug. 20 eo4w

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Col. Edward Oldham (deceased) late of Cœcil County, Maryland, are hereby warned to exhibit the same immediately, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber.

EDWARD OLDHAM, Jun.
Attorney for Mary Oldham, Ex'rx.
Bohemia Manor, Cœcil County, }
Maryland, Sept. 1, 9799. } 3tawim.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of Joseph Alexander,

LATE of Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania; who was a partner of the firm of *Johnson & Alexander*, I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common pleas, in and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid, for the benefit of the laws of the said commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they have appointed the second Tuesday of September next, for a hearing of me and my creditors at Lewistown, in said county, of which, please to take notice.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER.
august 23 §

THIS is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Elkton, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cecil County, in Maryland, letters of Administration, on the personal estate of *SAMUEL HEWETT*, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the first day of March next—They may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1799.

JOHN MILLER, *Ad'tr.*
aug. 17. d5w

TO BE LET,
From the 1st of October next,
The STORES & WHARF,

ADJOINING the Drawbridge, now occupied by Mr. Joshua Gilpin.——The terms may be known by applying at No. 258, Market-street
july 29 3tawtf

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to
JAMES GIRVAN,
no. 198 Chesnut street, next door to the premises.
march 5 tu.th sa tf

TO BE SOLD,
TWO new frame two Story Houses

pleasantly situated near the Jolly Post-Tavern, upper end of the Village of Frankford. There are in each house, besides a kitchen, two rooms on the first floor; three on the second, with roomy garrats, all well finished; there are also to each, a good garden lot, stable and coach house. Part goods will be taken in payment. Any persons wishing to become purchasers are requested to view the premises, and for terms apply to
JOHN McCLELLEN.
Frankford, July 13 eotf

SALE
OF
The Springetsbury Grounds.

ON Thursday the 26th September, at two o'clock P. M. at the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill, will commence, the sale of the remaining lots of the Springetsbury Estate.

Purchasers paying one fourth of the money down, may have credit for the remainder as follows:
Six months from the day of sale for one fourth,
Nine months from ditto one fourth,
Twelve months from ditto one fourth,
J. CONNELLY, and Co.
Auctioneers. §

HALF A CENT REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst. an apprentice lad, named *Joseph Barnet*, paper maker by trade, about 20 years of age five feet eight or ten inches high, light complexion, down look, wore his hair queued, remarkable for being a noted liar, had on when he went away a hat half worn, brown mixture cloth coatee, striped velvet waistcoat, and many other clothes

Any person that will take the said apprentice up and bring him home shall receive the above reward and no charges paid.

PETER BECHTEL.
Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County,
September 10, 1799. 20aw3w.

CONTINUATION OF LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

MILAN, July 3.

On the 26th June, 400 Frenchmen appeared at Bobbio, began to plunder, and impoſed heavy contributions, which were to be paid in an hour. Snddenly the Ruſſians appeared, attacked the French, took 600 priſoners, cut many of them in pieces, and the reſt fled towards Genoa.

Several private letters from this latter place mention, that the Engliſh fleet was in ſight of that harbour, and had ſummoned the Genoeſe government, under the greateſt menaces, to drive the French from its territory. The latter actually began to retreat towards Nice and tranſport their baggage far on Mules; the Ruſſians, however had taken a good deal of it.

Field-marſhal Suwarrow had alſo ſent a proclamation to Genoa, announcing his approach with his army, to take poſſeſſion of the city. He promiſes to protect religion, commerce and navigation, and to free Genoa from the tyrannical yoke of the French; but ſhould that city make any reſiſtance, he threatens to give orders to his Coſſacks, to pillage it.

This morning General Fiorella, his whole ſtaff, and many French officers, ſet off for Germany.

TRENT, July 4.

This inſtant we hear from Pavia, that Gen. Moreau was defeated and repulſed as far as Genoa, on the 30th ult. Our troops are at Bochetta in the Genoeſe. We expect to hear that Genoa is beſieged.

Several papers, taken from the enemy, include a report to General Sherer, when he arrived in Italy. It contains a ſtatement of the French forces in that country:

Army of Rome and Naples	29,725 men
Ditto of Italy - -	81,237
Total	110,962

excluſive of Ciſalpine, Poles and Piedmonteſe.

BOTZEN, July 4.

The new corps of Auſtrian troops now paſſing through Tyrol, to join the army of Italy, is about 25,000 men ſtrong.

Field marſhal Suwarrow is ſaid to have received orders not to penetrate into France till after the fall of Mantua. The Empreſs of Germany has purchaſed for him a fine eſtate, in Weſt Gallacia, near the Ruſſian frontiers, for 50.000 ducats, and another for General Kray, worth 75,000 ducats.

AUGSBURG, July 10.

All the letters brought by yeſterday's poſt from Caſſal Maggiore, Pavia, Milan, Verona, and other parts of Italy, unanimouſly ſtate, that F. M. Suwarow, after defeating the remains of Moreau's army, had entered Genoa. But no date being given when this event happened, the next poſt from Italy will decide the truth or falſehood of this intelligence.

STRASBOURG, July 7.

In the affair near Offenburg, only 400 inſtead of 1400 Auſtrians were taken, and they had freely evacuated the place. Our light horſe, in their ardor, ventured farther than they had orders to do; tho' our loſs is but ſmall.

By Maſſena's orders, the village of Little Huninguen, on the right bank of the Rhine, facing the fortreſs of that name is to be demoliſhed.

July 10.

On the 7th, a freſh engagement was fought on the right bank of the Rhine. The Auſtrians attacked, with reinforcements, part of the right wing, between Offenburg and Gengenbach. Our troops evacuated Offenburg, and retreated towards Sand; upon which the Auſtrians partly returned to the defiles of the valley of Kinzengen.

LONDON, July 25.

The Jane, M'Donald, from the Clyde, for Charleſtown, was ſpoken with, on the 5th inſt. in lat. 56, 48, long. 9, 5, all well.

The Charlotte, Edwards, of London, is taken and carried into St. Thomas's.

The Clarence,——, from Liſbon to London, and a ſhip from ditto to Hambro', with ſalt, have been taken by the Venus privateer of 14 guns and 100 men. She is ſince captured by the Indefatigable

Extract of a private letter from St. Helena, dated the 19th of May laſt.—"The number of Eaſt India ſhips which continually touch at this iſland diſtreſs us greatly in reſpect to proviſions. Without we have an ample and ſpeedy ſupply from Europe, the whole garriſon will be on very ſhort allowance. The inhabitants are not indulged with a ſingle article from the company's ſtores, as heretofore; and although all the waſte land which is found capable of cultivation is encloſed and ſtocked, yet every thing is extremely ſcarce, and, if procurable, at moſt extravagant prices. The Georgiana on this ſtation, has made ſeveral trips to the Cape of Good Hope; but that ſettlement can barely ſupply the wants of the garriſon there; ſo that we do not derive the aſſiſtance from thence which we have found in former times ſo ſeaſonable. The ſtoreſhips, which are annually conſigned to us from England are inſufficient for the exigencies of the iſland. Every ſhip demands articles from the company's ſtores and the Planters; and, within the paſt year, upwards of one hundred and fifty ſhips, of various deſcriptions, have touched at St. Helena, and been ſupplied. Governer Brooke we underſtand, means to indent for two years, ſupply from Europe; in which caſe, we ſhall be fully provided for the ſhips and the inhabitants likewiſe."

PLYMOUTH, July 15.

This morning arrived the American brig Philanthropiſt, of and from Alexandria, in Virginia, Capt. Wm. Symonds laden with linen, glaſs, hardware. and wax candles, bound to Laguera: ſhe was captured on the 30th May laſt, by a French privateer, and recaptured the 4th inſt. by his Majeſty's ſhip Cerberus, of 32 guns, Captain Macnamara. The Frenchmen plundered the American veſſel of a great deal of valuable merchandize, before they ſent her for France: Cerberus recaptured alſo, about three weeks ago, the General Preſcott, of London, from Smyrna, bound to London, which ſhip had been previouſly taken by the French. The Cerberus and General Preſcott were left off Cape Finiſterre, and are ſuppoſed to be gone for Irealand.

FALMOUTH, July 22.

Arrived, the Walſingham, packet, capt. Couſe, with the mail from Liſbon, after a paſſage of eight days. The French and Spaniſh fleets, conſiſting of 46 ſail of the line, have paſſed the Gut of Gibraltar. As the packet arrived very late, we have not been able to learn any further particulars.

The Earl St. Vincent ſchooner letter of marque, which ſailed from hence for Gibraltar, has had a very ſmart engagement with the Spaniſh gun-boats, by which ſhe was diſmaſted, but got ſafe in.

Twelve o'clock at night.—I have ſeen one of the paſſengers, who ſays the French and Spaniſh fleets had got out of the Gut, 40 altogether.

CORK, July 9.

We hear that orders have been iſſued by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that every Nobleman, or Gentleman, commanding militia reigiments, ſhall either pledge his word of honor that he has not at any time ſin e his Excellency came into office, diſpoſed of any Commiſſion in his regiment for any valuable conſideration in money, or otherwiſe, or elſe to declare, on the ſame pledge, what ſum, or conſideration he may have ſo received, from whom, and for what commiſſion.

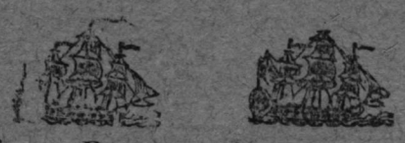
DUBLIN, July 13.

I am grieved in ſtating that the outrages of laſt night were paſt all deſcription. I will not attempt an enumeration—even females, who by accident had a ſtripe of green in a fancy ribband or a petticoat, were groſsly inſulted: one woman, for this offence, was knocked down in College Green, and trampled to death!!! If ſuch are always to be the expreſſions of party triumph, four fifths of the people will exclaim—"Give us an Union, if you only relieve us from faction."

At length the Proclamation for a further proro ation of Parliament has appeared in this day's Gazette. Parliament accordingly ſtands prorogued to the 17th of next month.

July 20.

Laſt night a very great riot took place at our Theatre. The performence was the laſt of the ſeaſon, and for the benefit of Mr. Hupdart. The houſe was very full and the galleries more noiſy than has been remembered a long time, and vociferating nothing but ſedition. There were claps for the memory of Ed. Fitzgerald, and the memory of the Sheares. Claps alſo for Arthur O'Connor, and all the prominent characters, implicated in the late rebellions. Lord Caſtlereagh and other diſtinguiſhed members of the government were groaned, and J. C. Beresford appearing in one of the ſide boxes was groaned alſo, and the B——y Orangemen. The play was Romeo and Juliet; and as the funeral proceſſino was croſſing the ſtage, and in the midſt of the ſolemn dirge, Mr. J. C. Beresford called loudly for—"God ſave the King, which for ſome time was as loudly reſiſted—the performance was ſuſpended, and all was uproar and affright: at length loyalty prevailed, and the whole audience ſtood up uncovered while the tune was playing.—I ſhould have mentioned, that before this victory was effected; Mr. C. Beresford, Majors Sirr and Swan, and ſeveral others ruſhed up to the gallery, and ſingled out 12 of the moſt forward rioters, and lodged them in the watch houſe. In the courſe of the riot, one horrid and wanton act of barbarity was committed; a quart bottle was thrown from the upper gallery into the pit, and fell beſide a lady, happily without doing any injury.



SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commiſſion Store,

NO. 129, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Next door to the Cuſtom Houſe.

THE Subſcriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his ſervice to the public as a Ship and Inſurance Broker.——He propoſes to buy and ſell veſſels and every thing relating thereto—aſſiſt maſters of veſſels and others in entering and clearing at the Cuſtom-Houſe, procuring and ſhipping freight, ſettling Inſurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the neceſſary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages tranſlated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of buſineſs he hopes to be uſeful to thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 19 2aw

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18

☞ *The Boy who ſerved this Paper in the Northern District of the City, having abſconded, and being obliged to ſupply his place with another imperfectly acquainted with the route, we have to request Subſcribers who may be omitted to give notice thereof at the office.*

At a meeting of the Committees from the different Banks, held this day at 12 o'clock, the report from the Board of Health, and the different Phyſicians of the City appeared ſo favourable, that the Committees have not thought it neceſſary to continue their meetings.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

I have ſaid, in my former communication, "it is ſomewhat mortifying to ſee the blunders every where committed in delineating the ſymbols of our national umon and ſovereignty,"—it is mortifying, indeed, Mr. editor.

T'other day, paſſing by the bank of the United States, that tiſſue of brick and ſtone; of meanneſs and magnificence; that Proteus of many ſtories and few;—I ſay, ſir, in paſſing by this ſtriking edifice, I was ſuddenly caught by the novelty of *golden* ſtars blazing like meridian ſuns, upon the new iron railing. It was impoſſible for a man of *my* curioſity to quit ſo *rare a ſhow, instanter.* Muſing upon theſe *entertaining* objects, an involuntary muttering of yellow ſtars! yellow ſtars! eſcaped from my lips—when, lo! my attention was diverted to the arms of the United States, conſpicuouſly diſplayed over the iron gate.—The arms of the *United States* did I ſay?—no, no, Mr. editor: they are no more the arms of the United States, than the flags, the jacks and pendants I mentioned in my firſt, were the colours of the union. 'What!' exclaimed I to myſelf, 'the bank of the United States ignorant of the armorial bearing of its own patron-is! forbid it dulneſs!'

As I profeſs a ſmattering in the art of heraldry;—for the information of all ignoramuſes whom it may concern, whether they be money-lenders, ſtock-jobbers, tare-and-tret-men, or others.—I ſhall ſet down here and blazon in terms truly heraldric, 1ſt the device that now *graces* the bank gate; and, 2nd, that which architectural ſapience meant, preſumably, to have exhibited.*

I. The field, paley of *twelve* pieces, alternate *gules* and *or*; a chief, azure: ſupported on the breaſt of a ſoaring eagle, *ſable*; graſping in the *ſinister* talon and olive branch of the *laſt*, and in the *dexter* a bundle of thirteen *unfeathered* arrows, barbed of the *ſecond*.

II. Field, paley of *thirteen* pieces, alternate *argent* and *gules*; a chief, azure: ſupported on the breaſt of a ſoaring *bald* eagle, *proper*; graſping in the *dexter* talon an olive-branch, *proper*, and in the *ſinister* a bundle of thirteen arrows, barbed and *feathered* of the *firſt*. *His head ſurrounded by a glory, or breaking through clouds, proper; and within, on a field, azure, 13 ſtars, argent.* Motto, on a ſcroll dependent *from the beak*, E PLURIBUS UNUM.*

I am afraid, that our readers, if not even *you*, Mr. editor, may think I am ſtrutting upon ſtilts; and, indeed, I begin to think ſo myſelf. I will deſcend, then, to plain mother earth once more, and tell my ſtory over again, and in terms, I truſt, more ſober. Poſſibly, another public department may come in for a uſeful hint from this ſecond edition, and reſtore to the noble bird, whom we ſee degraded to the level of a porter at a common ſtage-coach office, the round half-dozen arrows of which he is moſt ungenerouſly deſpoiled.†

But, to my ſtory,—I was going to obſerve, that inſtead of *twelve* ſtripes, red and *yellow*, I would have ſubſtituted *thirteen*,‡ *white* and red, and that inſtead of an *unknown*, outlandiſh *black* eagle, with a *black* olive-branch in the *wrong* talon, and *unfeathered* arrows with *golden* barbs in the other; I would have diſplayed our native *bald* eagle in his *proper* dreſs, [a ruſty black body, a *white head, tail,* and *beak,*] with a *green* olive-branch in the *right-hand* talon, and in the *left* the arrows *feathered, white* and tipped with *ſilver*,§ I would have added too, as eſſentials of the enſignia, the ſurrounding glory of the new conſtellation, diſpelling the obſtructing clouds in its political horizon; as alſo the ſcroll which contains a motto ſo expreſſive of what theſe ſtates ought to be.

Since I am ſo far advanced in my remarks, (and which are, by no means, intended as criticiſms upon any thing or any body whatever,) I beg to be indulged with another word or two on *bank taſte*. I allude to the baſs relief over the principal entrance of the building in third ſtreet, where the cornucopia which, in old faſhioned times, was made to ſteam with the choiceſt products of the earth, now, by a maſter-ſtroke of fancy, pours out ſtore of jingling dollars. Match me that claſſic thought, if you can,—and yet, methinks, the ſculptor muſt have been one of two things—either an *arch wag*, or elſe a *very Dutchman*:—ſome original genius, doubtleſs, who could not brook the reſtraint of ordinary rules. Hence, by a bold flight, he has happily converted, by a ſtroke of his chiſel, the products of old mother terra, into ſterling ſilver—well knowing, that money will command produce when produce will not command money. There is calculation again.‖ With all deference, however, to this ſublime genius, I think the matter ſtill open to improvement; for as the value of gold is to that of ſilver, as 17 or 18 to one; ſo might the treaſure of this money-dealing cornucopia be encreaſed, by turning every dollar into a doubloon: a little gilding would do the needful. And though "all is not gold that gliſtens," every body does not know that. There would be a pleaſing degree of conſiſteney in the addition propoſed; inaſmuch, as it would keep in countenance the golden barbs and bars and ſtars that grace the other entrance.

Eſſe quam videri.

AS YOU WERE.

P. S. After all the pains I have taken to ſet folks right, I am by no means ſure, Mr. editor, that my endeavours will be crowned with ſucceſs. It were vain to attempt the correction of taſte, without mending the judgment: as well might the leopard change his ſpots. Yet I will not deſpair. Things full as difficult may be brought to paſs:—ſo ſays a very ingenious phyſician, who, warmed, (I had nearly ſaid *heated*) with the pureſt benevolence towards his fellow men, has juſt broached a plan for bleaching the ſable hides of the whole African race to the lily-white complexion of our fair country-women.¶ A. Y. W.

From my chambers in
yellow-fever row.
Sept. 6, 1799.

‖ *The wonderful force of calculation upon the human mind, cannot, perhaps, be better illuſtrated, than by ſketching here a picture from real life. Mr. F ycleped count F. an old batchelor, and who is likely to continue ſuch all his days, can never hear the name of an unmarried lady ſounded in his ear, without inſtantly aſking, will ſhe bear "calculation?"*

¶ *See Dr. Ruſh on the black colour of the negroes. Am Ph. Tranſ Vol. 4.*

To the Electors of Pennſylvania.

WHEN a candidate for the higheſt office in the State is preſented for the public opinion, his character, ſo far as relates to fitneſs for the ſtation, becomes an object of importance, on which every citizen, capable of throwing light, would be deficient in his duty to his fellow citizens, if he neglected the opportunity before the choice was made. The enſuing election for a governor of the State of Pennſylvania, is one of the moſt important criſes that this State has ever experienced: It is to determine whether we are to govern ourſelves or be governed by foreigners? There are but two candidates, one of whom has given ſufficient evidence of his adherence to the principles of liberty, ſubſtantiated in the conſtitutions of the U. States and of this State; the other has given as pregnant proof that he adheres to nothing but what accords with his own intereſts, nor longer than thoſe intereſts are ſubſerved by his conſiſtency. So much has been already written on the characters of theſe candidates, that it would be unneceſſary to add to the labors of the preſs, if the writers had brought their facts cloſer together, and given a conciſe picture of Mr. M'Kean's character as it reſults from them.

I propoſe to ſhew from what has appeared, that Mr. M'Kean has been for above thirty years, a man inconſiſtent with himſelf, varying from opinions openly avowed, to the contrary, in repeated inſtances; and that he never has maintained any opinion, which he has not in ſome period of his public life and conduct, directly contradicted—that he has been a whig and tory, a conſtitutionaliſt and a republican, a federaliſt and an anti-federaliſt, as often as his intereſt and ambition have rendered either of theſe characters moſt ſubſervient to them.

Attend to the following facts, known to every body, and the reſult will be evident:

The ſtamp act paſſed by the Britiſh parliament, wherein we were not repreſented, and whereby a large revenue was expected to be collected, was to take effect in 1765. Mr. M'Kean was among the number of thoſe, who after ſome temporiſing entered into an oppoſition to it; he was a member of that congreſs of delegates from moſt of the then Britiſh colonies which met at New York, to take meaſures to procure a repeal of the act, and his boaſts of weight of influence, and ſervices in that body, are well known to all who have heard him for the laſt twenty years, ſpout out his own praiſe. He was alſo an opponent to the declaratory act of 1766, wherein after the repeal of the ſtamp act, the Britiſh parliament aſſerted their right to make laws binding to the American colonies in all caſes whatſoever; and to the act paſſed the next year (1767), to enforce this aſſertion by impoſing duties on tea, paper, glaſs and painters colors imported into America; and to all the acts paſſed for raiſing revenue in theſe (then) colonies by the authority of the Britiſh parliament; theſe ideas were popular, and he joined with the people in the oppoſition, whereby he raiſed himſelf to conſequence, and eſtabliſhed a character as a whig, a friend to the people, to liberty, and the rights of man. Thus he continued until his intereſt led him to another view of things; in 1772 the collector of the cuſtoms of the port of New Caſtle died, and Mr. M'Kean ſaw an office vacant worth from 100l. to 150l. ſterl. a-year, which he conceived only waited his aſking for it. It was in the gift of the governor of the Delaware counties in the firſt inſtance, of the board of commiſſioners of the cuſtoms at Boſton in the ſecond, and laſtly, of the King, or rather of the miniſter of Great Britain. Mr. M'Kean was lawyer enough to know that if he accepted this office, he muſt take an oath to carry the revenue laws of Great Britain into execution in their fulleſt extent, according to their form and effect. This however, did not prevent him from ſtudying his own emolument; immediately on the death of the collector, he ſent a meſſenger to Philadelphia, requeſting from Mr. James Hamilton, (then governing as preſident of the council *ad interim* between the departure of governor John Penn, and the arrival of governor Richard Penn,) a commiſſion, as collector of the cuſtoms of the port of New Caſtle on Delaware: Mr. preſident Hamilton, exerciſing authority under the crown, no doubt, thought he could recommend himſelf to his ſuperiors by purchaſing off a flaming patriot with an office, whoſe ſalary paid by the King, was but 90l. a-year, and therefore immediately granted the commiſſion, and under it Mr. M'Kean took the oath of office: By this he became a complete tory, that is, a perſon ſworn to carry into effect the odious duty of enforcing revenue from the colonies by acts of a parliament, in which they were not repreſented. This is not all, Mr. M'Kean received a ſecond commiſſion from the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms at Boſton, who had the general ſuperintendance of the collection of the Britiſh revenue in the colonies, and whom Mr. M'Kean had often, while he was a whig, branded as an unconſtitutional board; under this ſecond commiſſion, he again took the oath, and was inſtalled collector of the hated duties; and in all probability, he would have been obliged to have packed up his alls and gone off, with the other revenue officers of the crown, on or before the declaration of independence, if the king's pleaſure notified through lord North, had not ſuperceded him by the appointment of another collector of the cuſtoms for the port of New Caſtle, and taken away his ſalary of 90l. a-year and the contingent perquiſites of 50l. or 60l. more. This converted him; and he became again a whig, and was appointed a member of the congreſs of 1774. During that year and 1775, he carefully obſerved the political weathercock which was then againſt the declaration of independence, until the reception of the pamphlet under the title of Common Senſe, aſſured him that the moon had changed under a favorable aſpect, and that the wind was ſettled in that direction, he then alſo became a ſettled whig. It is needleſs to relate his conduct in Delaware, Jerſey, and Pennſylvania during the period of Britiſh invaſion; it will form ſome curious paragraphs in a future hiſtory of the revolutionary war, when party ſpirit and party connections, ſhall have ſo ſubſided and diſſolved as that hiſtorical truth may be told; wherefore, having eſtabliſhed the firſt aſſertion, that he has been a whig and a tory, alternately as it ſuited his views of ambition and emolument, I proceed to the eſtabliſhment of the ſecond.

The firſt conſtitution of Pennſylvania was formed by a convention, compoſed as that of France afterwards was, of a few deſigning men, imitators of Cromwell, and each deſirous of obtaining the protectorſhip of the State; and the many, the ignorant deluded tools of the faction, who were ready to give all power to their leaders; a letter now exiſts in print, from one Cannon, a ſchoolmaſter in Philadelphia, a man then governing the mob, as Marat afterwards did the ſuburbs St. Antoine of Paris, which was circularly addreſſed to the electors of the ſeveral counties, recommending to them to chuſe for their delegates to the convention, men of little learning, for that men of general or legal knowledge only confounded one another, and were unfit for the office of framing a conſtitution; his recommendation was ſo well attended to in many of the counties, that when the Convention met, and a committee appointed to draft the form of a conſtitution, reported, it was moved to have ſeveral copies of it *transcribed*, that the members might have an opportunity of *reading* it over at their lodgings, to which an amendment was offered, to ſubſtitute the word *printed*, inſtead of *transcribed*; becauſe a majority of them *could not read written hand*. This motion was carried, and the report was printed, and hence the origin of printing all things depending before our public bodies. This *learned* convention eſtabliſhed the firſt conſtitution of Pennſylvania, and there was not to be found a lawyer whoſe reputation had been eſtabliſhed in Pennſylvania, who would accept the office of Chief Juſtice under it: Mr. M'Kean, then little known here, accepted it againſt his own decided judgment often expreſſed, and became a conſtitutionaliſt, a term of diſtinction aſſumed by the friends of that form of government, exerciſed by a ſingle legiſlative branch, and he ſerved the party who thus took him by the hand, faithfully, as long as it ſuited the purpoſes of his ambition and emolument, but no longer. In the courſe of a few years it was diſcovered that a government of a ſingle branch was equally tyrannical, if not more ſo, than a deſpotic monarchy; that the paſſions of the many became concentred and operated with as much conſiſtency and more violence than thoſe of an individual, and were more intolerant than the limited monarchy from which we had emancipated our country; the ſupporters of theſe opinions were ſtiled *republicans*, in contradiſtinction from the *conſtitutionaliſts*; they had waged wordy war in the newſpapers againſt each other from 1779 to 1786, and in the courſe of ten years, the public opinion became decided in favour of *republicaniſm*, which in the public mind bore

* *I ſincerely hope the American eagle may never be caught with a lie in his mouth.*

† *Vide Stage-Office ſign at Francis's in 4th ſtreet; perhaps the word 'ungenerouſly' may appear to be too harſh an expreſſion, when it is conſidered that economy in a republic is conſidered a prime virtue. Now here is ſaved exactly one half of the expence, as will appear by the following plain ſtatement of the caſe, (that is to ſay) if 6 cents be demanded for painting ſix arrows, how much will 12 arrows coſt? anſwer, 12 cents.*

‡ *Unleſs congreſs, in their wiſdom, will have more.*

§ *Perhaps it was thought, gold would go farther.*

the idea of a representative government, divided into three branches, elected by and accountable at certain fixed periods to the people, by periodical elections. In 1786 a project originating in Virginia, was hearkened to by many of the other states, who sent representatives to Annapolis, in Maryland, to consider of some plan to render the federal government, then weak, from its composition of all power in one branch, more efficient in its administration of the affairs of Thirteen States; this meeting could effect nothing; their defective powers were however enlarged and the states more fully represented, at a meeting the next year (1787) at Philadelphia; when the present constitution of the United States was framed and recommended to the people of the several states for consideration, a convention of each to be called in the manner recommended. Mr. M'Kean clearly perceiving that the tide of popular opinion was coming with a full swell in favour of this constitution, suffered himself to be carried like a feather along with it, and when, in the year following its adoption, the constitution of the state was proposed to be rendered more conformable to that of the United States, he deserted his old friends the constitutionalists, who had raised him to the Chief Justiceship, who had dubb'd him with (to use his own expression from the Bench) the title of Doctor of Laws, the highest dignity attainable in the profession, and became a republican.

The contest about the new constitutions of the United States and of this state, at this time, gave new names to the contending parties without any alteration in their views. The Constitutionalists were men who, despising all order in government, and contending for an exact equality among men, whether rich or poor, learned or unlearned, whether wise or idiots, insisted that their representatives should meet in one chamber, and by a majority of persons decide on all acts of legislation; while the Republicans insisted that the wiser and better part should be selected from the people at large, and be placed in two chambers with powers of negative over the acts of each other, in order to prevent that simultaneous effusion of passion which a single branch was commonly affected with by the impulse of some aspiring demagogue who would always by popular flattery be able to insinuate himself into their good opinion, and become their leader, their Cromwell. This difference of opinion gave new names to the parties, and Federalists was substituted for Republicans, Antifederalists for Constitutionalists: while the contest was doubtful, the latter submitted to the appellation and even assumed the title, but when by the loud acclaim of the people the constitutions were ratified, they wished to change it, and many arts have been tried to bring about a reform—Newspapers have been set up and fallen down in the attempt, and yet it has not succeeded but in the jargon of the party. The Antifederalists have assumed the name of Republicans, but none beside themselves understand them as meant by it, and it is left to the Aurora and a few of its followers to denignate them by it; while the true character of Republicans is maintained by the Federalists, who first assumed and always deserved the honored name: during this change of the Shibboleth of Party it was not difficult for Mr. M'Kean to turn with the tide; he thought his interest to be, to swim with the current, and he suffered himself to be enrolled in the list of Federalists: he advocated the cause of the new constitution of this state with energy; nay, he exceeded the excesses of those of his compeers who are now called Monarchists, and advocated principles of inequality among the people which would be too tedious to enumerate—here he was a Federalist in the extreme, but his services soon passed into oblivion—he was left to be merely Chief Justice of a single state—he was not promoted to the bench of the Union—he conceived himself neglected—he waited the next change of the moon, the next turn of tide, in hope that he might meet a favorite weed or straw to attach himself to, and flow into the port of an higher office. The clamours excited by Genet and the French party, and by his Reporter, Dallas, seemed to him a fit opportunity to serve his purpose; he embraced the occasion, and from a firm supporter of Federalism, he became an Antifederalist; and ever since he presided at the meeting in the State-house Yard, when M'Clenachan proposed to kick the British treaty to Hell, he has been the most inveterate enemy to the people and the government of the United States, wholly attached to a foreign nation which has nothing to recommend it but the assumed names which he has discarded of liberty and republicanism.

Fellow-Citizens,

This is the man recommended to your suffrages as Governor of the state, and I call upon all who shall vote for him to reflect within their own minds in which of his characters they mean to patronize him; whether as a Whig before 1772, a Tory and Custom-house officer in 1772 and 1773, a timid member of Congress till 1776, a Constitutionalist from thence till 1787, a Federalist of the highest tone from thence till 1793, or an Antifederalist, a Jacobin, a Foreigner, a Frenchman from thence to the present time.

"Cheap defence" of Commerce

A letter from capt. Clay, of the ship Delaware, states, that on his passage from this port to London, in the channel he was chaced by a French privateer of 16 guns. Capt. Clay, finding it impossible to avoid being overtaken, opened his false ports, cleared for action, and hove too. The Frenchmen, however, did not think proper to approach soonear as to discover the delusion, but tacked and run. Capt. C. in his turn, gave chace, but the Frenchman was soon out of sight.

The following statement of the force which is to be made employed on the Secret Expedition now under preparation in England, is taken from a late London paper:

The first embarkation will be under the command of general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and is to consist of four battalions of the guard	3800 Men.
Of the 2d, 23d, 25th, 27th, 49th, 55th, 69th, 92d regiments, computted at 600 men each	4800
With a proportion of cavalry and artillery.	
The second embarkation will consist of the 4th, 5th, 9th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 31st, 35th, 40th, 46th, 52d, 56th, 62th, 63d, 82d, being 16 regiments, at 600 men each,	9600
With cavalry and artillery.	
A division of Russians, consisting of	16,000
With cavalry and artillery.	
Forming altogether an effective force of forty thousand men.	

It is now said that there are to be two expeditions, for the second of which the very large ships are taken up. It is rumoured that field marshal the Duke of York will command in person. In this expedition we are to be joined by 15,000 Russians and 9000 Swedes, to convey whom to England transports have been taken up in the Baltic. The court of Stockholm has entered with great alacrity into the league, and has offered ships as well as men, if necessary, to the general attack.

OF FRANCE.

Our details of news from the interior of France, taken from the last London papers, cannot but be interesting to our readers. We all remember the mixed emotions excited in our minds, by the first movements of the French revolution:—Liberty, like a coy damsel, attracting, yet reserved, was courted by a nation, which we know was romantic, and tho't generous. The scene was interesting—it claimed much of the approbation, much from the hopes of most Americans; but more from the fears of the discerning few Liberty was caressed while she had new favors to grant, and respected, till she had nothing more to bestow. Satiated with her charms, France has sought illicit pleasures in the arms of the wanton equality—After a rapid routine of crimes and folly, an eight years race of dissipation, impelled by extravagant fancy, and unbridled passion, no wonder that death should close the career of this emaciated and distracted nation, that now look back with horror—and forward with despair. The climax of extravagance, the list of paramours, very naturally stand—Liberty! Equality! Death! We soon may expect to hear French philosophers, and United Irishmen, join in the Hibernian solecism, and exclaim, vive la Mort!

[N. Y. Gaz.

Suwarow has made quicker work of reconquering Italy, than Buonaparte did in conquering it. The Russian has improved on the Frenchman's invention.

Marshal Suwarow, uniting Athenian Civility with Spartan Laconism, says, in his letter to the Emperor, "The Austrians have fought like heroes, and the Russians like Austrians," So much for the reports of distrust between the two Nations.

UNION OF IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

The tide seems to have turned in Ireland respecting the question of *The Union*, a question upon which indeed so much shallow misrepresentation prevailed, that it is no wonder that it is likely to be entirely dispersed by reflection and an impartial consideration of the subject. Among all the objections, that which stated that the Union would be a degradation to Ireland was the most absurd; for to join the legislatures so completely as to place the dependency in every respect upon a level with the parent state, is surely not to depress, but to exalt: and it is surprising that prejudice should so far have blinded the judgment of some people, as to render it at all necessary to urge so obvious a position.

The Sun.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette

The proclamation of the agent Roume, a translation of which we have obtained, is too lengthy and uninteresting to give entire.—We shall therefore briefly observe, that it authorises the capture of all vessels belonging to "the rebel Rigaud." and his accomplices, by American as well as other armed vessels—and all vessels found going into any of the ports within Rigaud's district, are, for the first month after the date of the proclamation, to be turned away and ordered to some port of the republic; and all found after that time, going to said declared rebel ports, are to be confiscated for the benefit of the captors.

NEW-YORK, Sept 17.

Six deaths were reported at the Health Office at 12 o'clock, for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 12 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Savannah, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 4.

Our city continues remarkably healthy, but or 2 three deaths have happened during the season, and I imagine we shall be blessed with a healthy fall.

News is just received here of the capture of Amelia Island, a Spanish port, by the English.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, to his friend in this city, dated Aug. 27.

I have never known it to be so sickly in Charleston as it has been this month; but it is principally confined to transient persons—Europeans and those from the North. They are seized with a bilious Fever which generally carries them off in a few days.

The United States frigate Constellation, capt. Barron, was off the Highlands on Saturday afternoon last, and took a pilot on board from the Pilot Tryall. She may be hourly expected in this port.

BOSTON, September 12.

Latest News of the Fleets.

From an obliging friend at Salem,

Wednesday Sept. 11.

"Capt. Stewart hast just arrived here from Cadiz, in 43 days. He informs, that the French and Spanish fleets of 42 sail of the line, left Cadiz the 21st July; destination unknown; they did not appear to have many troops on board; and took none in at Cadiz. Capt. Stewart left Cadiz on the 30th July, and the same day saw the British fleet of 32 sail of the line, stering N. N. W.

"Conjectures at Cadiz were various respecting the destination of the combined fleets. Some supposed their intention to be to draw the English into the Western ocean; and then return to the Mediterranean to accomplish their business there; others that they were bound to Brest to take in troops for an expedition to Ireland.

"Capt. Henry Clark, late of the ship Barbara, of Boston, came passenger with capt. Stewart. He was capured by the combined fleets coming out of the Streights, and carried with them into Cadiz, where the ship and cargo were condemned."

NORFOLK, September 12.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated St. Pierre's, Martinique, August 24, received by the schooner Macpherson.

"The English fleet was at the mouth of the river of Surinam, on the 14th instant, and no doubt, 'ere this, they have entire possession of that place."

PROVIDENCE, September 12.

On Wednesday the 4th inst. was celebrated the Anniversary Commencement of Rhode Island College. At 10 o'clock, A. M the Processional Train was formed, and moved to the Baptist Meeting House.

After Prayer by the President, the following Exercises were performed:

FORENOON.

Music. 1. The salutatary addresses, together with an Oration on the dangerous consequences of foreign influence—By Zechariah Eddy. 2 An intermediate Oration on superstition—By Lemuel Le Baron.—3. An Oration in Greek on the necessity of virtue—By Alvan Toby.—Music. 4. An Oration on the Manners and Principles of the times—By P. L. Armand Aubeyneau. 5. An intermediate Oration, on the Necessity of uniting habits of industry with religion—By Judah A. M'Clellen. 6. A dissertion, shewing that man is actuated more by passion than by reason—By John Pitman.—Music.—7. An oration, on enthusiasm of opinion.—By Daniel Turner.—8 An oration, on the advantages of a Navy to the United States—By Allan Bourne.—9 A dissertion on the utility of a general Diffusion of political knowledge—By Nathan F. Dixon.

AFTERNOON.

Music.—1. An intermediate oration, on the necessity of science to support the United States—By James Thompson.—2. A poetical dissertion.—By Whipple Aldrich.—3. A dissertion in Latin, on the necessity of virtue to the support of civil government.—By Franklin Greene.—Music.—4. An intermediate Oration, on the Establishment of a National University—By Wood Furnan.—5 An intermediate oration, on the importance of philosophical improvement—By Abraham B. Story.—6 A dissertion on the impossibility of exterminating Christianity—By *Joshua Bradley. Music.*—7. An Oration on War—By *Tristam Burges*' Candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts. '8. The Valedictory Addresses, and an Oration on the Proneness of Men to fall into Extremes—By *Jeremiah Chaplin.*

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferr d on the following young Gentlemen, Anumni of the College:

Whipple Aldrich P.L. Armand Auboyneau, Elisæus Ball, Allen, Bourne, Joshua Bradley, Jeremiah Chaplin, Thomas Cochran, Nathan F. Dixon; Zechariah Eddy, Wood Furman, Aaron Gardner, Franklin Greene, Galen Hicks, Jonathan P. Hitchcock, Phine's Johnson, Lemuel Le Baron, Judah A. M'Clellen, John Pitman, Zechariah Saul, Abraham B. Story, James Thompson, Alvan Tobey, Daniel Turner, and William H. Williams.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following young Gentleman Alumni of the College:

Tristram Burges, Oliver Cobb, Joseph Holmes, David King, Philip Hayward, Zenas L. Leonard, Jonathan Russell, Horace Senter, Benjamin Shurtleff, Nathan Whiting and John Hathaway.

Mr. Ebenezer Adams, of Dartmouth College, and Mr. Nathan H. Fletcher, of Harvard College, were admitted *ad eundem* in this.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the following Gentlemen:

Hon. James Sullivan, of Boston; hon. Timothy Pickering, Secretary of state; hon. Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury; A prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Stillman, concluded the Exercises.

BALTIMORE, September 16.

The Marines on board the Maryland, captain Rogers, were all enlisted by lieut. Edwards, and, we understand, are a fine set of brave, hardy, enterprising fellows. This active officer, during his short stay here, has recruited upward of 100 such men "of iron nerves," and has now a rendezvous open at the old place, for the enlistment of marines for the Chesapeake.

SAVANNAH, August 30.

The following intelligence is received from a subscriber, at St. Mary's, dated 23d August, 1799.

"On the morning of the 21st inst. three vessels came over the bar of St. Mary's and anchored at nearly an equal distance between Cumberland and Amelia Islands—they prove to be two privateers from Providence and a prize sloop, one of the privateers is a schooner mounting ten guns and between 60 and 70 men, chiefly blacks, commanded by an Italian named Miller. The other is a kind of a Galley, with one large lateen sail, mounting one 12 pounder and about 40 men, commander M'Gee: They have the well known Providence privateersman Toth Johnston, on board, as their spy and pilot.

These vessels on coming in, hoisted on board the Galley, a French national flag, with the American flag over it, as if a prize to the schooner, who had American colors at her main-top-mast-head—These intended deceptions had the desired effect, for the Spanish commandant on Amelia, Captain Martenius, and the Captain of the Spanish Galley, then laying in view, imprudently went in their boat along side of the privateers, (supposing them friends) and were detained prisoners. A few hours after this, the crews of the privateers went in boats and took possession of the Spanish Galley, mounting a 24 pounder and several swivels, without a gun being fired, as there was but eight men on board the Galley, and these ignorant of what had taken place. The Spanish post on the Island fell of course, not having more than ten men, and not a single piece of artillery at the place.

The next day, the commanders of the privateers suffered the whole of the Spanish prisoners to depart for St. Augustine. The British flag is now flying on Amelia, and I am told that these worthy descendants and followers of *Kid and Blackbeard* intended to establish a rendezvous there.

The whole of this tranfaction is considered by most people here, as a very wanton piece of business, and highly injurous to this country, as it will be the means of breaking up the present settlements on Amelia, and as far as St. John's, and removing settlers the most favourable to America.

Pray Messrs. Printers, will you be so good as to inform the citizens of the southern counties what is become of our revenue Cutter and two Galleys; we think they must have gone on some foreign expedition, as we have not seen or heard of them for several weeks."

TRENTON, September 16.

A gentleman of respectability now in this city, has politely favoured me with the "St. Christopher's Royal Gazette," of late dates, from which I extract the following pleasing interesting articles:

Bassaterre, August 9.

On Tuesday morning the United States frigate Ganges, Thomas Tingey, Esq. commander, brought into this road, the French letter of marque, schooner La Rabateuse, with a valuable cargo of sugar and cotton; and on Wednesday the United States ship Merrimack, (Moses Brown, Esq. commander, brought in the French letter of marque, schooner Buonaparte, (late the English privateer Sturdy Beggar.) She was from St. Bartholomews, bound to Guadaloupe, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods and provisions.

It is with pleasure we experience the vigilance of the United States ships of war; and we sincerely hope, from every appearance, that no nations will be more friendly united than Great Britain and America.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Ship Superio, Conyngham, from hence, has arrived at Cadiz.

Ship Hope, Hastie, (a cartel) for this port, left Cadiz in company with the Sukey arrived at Salem.

Brig Sally, Bell, from hence, has arrived at Cadiz in 43 days.

Ship Fame, Gibson, from hence, has arrived at St. Sebastians.

The following vessels have arrived at Cape-Francois.

Ship Ocean, Reynolds,	from New-York
Brig Eliza, Yard,	Philadelphia
Clarissa, Thomas	ditto
Francis, Cox,	ditto
Polly, Jones,	ditto
Schr. Ann, Odlin,	ditto

Baltimore, September 16.

Arrived, brig Speculator, captain Heymen, 16 weeks from Barcelona.

Schooner Zephyr, captain Garde, 17 days from Port Republicain.

Schooner Charming Betsey, captain Butler, 17 days from Port Republicain.

Left there the following American vessels to sail in 8 or 10 days:

Brig Paragon, Meston,	Philadelphia
——, Venemor,	do.
Little Maria, Praye,	Wilmington
Dorsey, Starbuck,	Baltimore
Schr. Caroline, Benson,	do.
Eagle, Pease,	do.
Trimmer, Rondols,	do.
——, Burgess,	do.
Nancy, Cocklee,	do
Ranger, Bacon,	Boston
Ann, ——,	Annapolis

besides many others names not recollected,

List of vessels spoke by the Montezuma, J. Mullowny, Esq. commander, on her cruize to the West-Indies and home.

August 8th, brig Abigail, from Cape Francois, out 2 days, capt.——

17th, schooner Rebecca, from Surinam, bound to Boston, out 14 days, Higgins, master.

19th, brig David and Gorge, A vest Abel, master, from New York, bound to Kingston, Jamaica, 20 days out.

30th, brig Margaret, from Grenada, bound to Boston, Samuel M'Clanning, master.

September 1. Ship Philadelphia, from Martinique for New Haven, Porter, master.

6th, ship Jane, of Glasgow, bound to Charleston, 10 weeks out, Henry M'Neal, master—armed.

10th, brig Diana, from Havanna, bound to Norfolk, Thomas Barnhem.

Schooner Speedwell, from New-York, for Charleston, Johnson, master.

12. Ship Sally, Snell, master, from Norfolk, bound to Charleston.

12. Schr. Neptune, George Coleman, master, from Alexandria, bound to Hamburgh.

Captain Mullowny, left Philadelphia, on the 7th ult. for the West-Indies, and completed his cruize, by returning to this port on Saturday last, with 50 French prisoners. The whole crew we are happy to say are in good health and spirits.

New-York. September 17.

ARRIVED,	DAYS
Brig Sally, Clap, Martinique	17
Schr. Hiram, Rogers, Charleston	11
Venus, Bartlett, Port-au-Prince	15
Regulator, Williams N. Carolina	5
Betsey, Hughes, Virginia,	2
Lucinda, Floyd, Martinique	—

REPORT

Of the Sextons of the different grounds, of the number of Funerals at their grounds.

FOR THE 24 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.	Grown Persons.	Children
Names of the Burial Grounds.		
Christ Church,	0	0
St. Peters,	0	0
St. Pauls,	0	0
1st Presbyterian,	0	0
2d do.	1	0
3d do.	0	1
Scots Presbyterian,	0	0
Associate Church,	0	0
St. Mary's,	2	0
Trinity,	0	0
Friends	0	0
Free Quakers,	0	0
Swedes,	1	0
German Lutheran,	0	1
German Presbyterian,	0	0
Moravian,	0	0
Baptist,	1	0
Methodist,	0	0
Universalist,	0	0
Jews,	0	0
African Episcopal,	0	0
do. Methodist,	0	0
Kensington,	0	1
Total	5	3

The above list comprehends all the burials from the City and Liberties of every disease By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Health Officer.

CITY HOSPITAL.

ADMITTED.

Mary Johnson from 2d near Shippen street.
Owen Sullivan, Baileys court below South st.
Catharine Clements Pewter Platter alley near Front street.
Anthony Barton near Grays ferry
Hannah Dillon Gaskill beeween 2 and 3d st.
Charles Baker, German between 3d and 4th street.
William Baker do.

Remaining in the Hospital 66, of whom 34 are convalescents.

Interred in the Public ground the last 24 hours.

City and suburbs,	5
City Hospital	1
	—6

PETER HELM, Steward.

---

140 barrels Green COFFEE,

FOR SALE,

By SIMON & HYMAN GRATZ,

No. 232, *Market Street,*

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

150 qr. chests Hyson Skin TEA, } *of latest*
30 qr. chests Hyson ditto, } *importation.*
10 chests Bohea ditto, }

Sept. 18. dim.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber living at George Town, cross roads in that county and state of Maryland, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of William Dinsmoore, late of Kent County, merchant, deceased.

All persons having any claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, either to the subscriber or to William Barroll, Esq her atterney, living in Chester Town Maryland.

All persons indebted to the deceased, either on Bond, Bill, note or account, are earnestly requested to discharge the same without delay, otherwise suits will be commenced against them.

ISABELLA DINSMOORE, Administratrix of William Dinsmore deceased

George Town Cross-Roads Kent County.

August 31, 1799. dam.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made for the issue of certificates for twenty two shares of the Stock of the Bank of the United States, in lieu of the undermentioned certificates for a like number of shares of the stock of the said Institution, in favour of James Eckley Colley, of Liverpool, lost by the capture of the Diana, Richard Kirkbride, master, on a voyage from Philadelphia to Liverpool, Great-Britain, viz.

Two certificates, No. 27,000 and 27001 for five shares each. Three certificates. No. 27002 and 27004, for four shares each.

G. SIMPSON, *Cashier.*

Bank of the United States, May 23, 1799. } tawgm

JUST RECEIVED,

Per the MARIA, from *HAMBURG*, and
NOW LANDING,
At Wilcocks's wharf, from on board the IRIS, from *BREMEN*,

And for sale by the subscriber,

353 PACKAGES LINEN,

Consisting of

Bielefeld Linen	Elberfeld Checks
Warendorp do	Checks and Stripes
Rouanes	Harlem Checks
White Platillas	Listadoes
Brown do.	Ticklenburghs
Craes à la Morlaix	Osnaburgs
Dowlas	Halblaken
Bretagnes	Weser Linnen
Buccadillas	Bag Linen
Quadruples Silesias	Myer Linnen
Bed-ticks	Estopillas
Pocket Handkerchiefs.	

Also for Sale,

400 boxes Claret
40 hhds. do
70 Tons St. Petersburg Hemp
5 Casks Bristles
200 pieces Sailduck
7 Bales German Cloth
800 Demijohns
80 Liquor Cases

ERICK & LEWIS BOLLMANN.
No 113 South 3d Stre
aug 14 dtot af. 2w1ot

FOR SALE
By SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth-street,

WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders, 61-2 feet long, 20 cwt. each, and 7 feet long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. completed ditto—6 pounders, 5 1-2 feet long, 15 cwt. each, and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. complete;
Carronades on sliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24 pounders, weighing 6 1-2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;
Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses;
English Cannon Powder;
Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts;
6, 9, 12, 18 and 24lb. round Shot;
6, 9, 18 and 24lb. double-headed do.
9, 18 and 24lb. Cannister Shot.
Also—a quantity of best English, Porter, Claret and Port Wine Bottles,
Taunton Ale in casks of 7 dozen each.
march 8. 2aw tf

FOR SALE,

The brig MARY,
Capt. JOHN TARRIS,

Now lying at Marcus Hook—a live oak and cedar vessel—will carry 2000 barrels, and has been newly sheathed. She is armed with 10 four-pounders, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, boarding-pikes, &c. For terms, apply to GURNEY & SMITH.
sep. 3. eotf

JUST ARRIVED,
In the ship Belvedere, John Frankford, commander, from Alicant and Gibraltar

308 PIPES BRANDY,

27 pipes
34 hogsheads } strong bodied RED WINE
32 quarter casks
15 butts } SHERRY
60 quarter casks
100 quarter casks Malaga Wine
390 kegs Raisins
450 boxes do.
94 jars do.

FOR SALE BY
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

Who also offer for sale,
THE SAID SHIP

BELVEDERE.

SHE is New-York built, coppered to the bends, mounts 14 six-pounders, with small arms in proportion, and sails fast.
august 13 m w & f tf

THE Creditors of Baly, Hill, & Evans, Insolvent Debtors, in the county of Sussex, are to meet the Assignee at the Court-House in said county, on the 25th of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of said Insolvent's estate, that may come to hand by that day.
CH. CASE, assignee.
june 25

A two story Brick House,

SITUATE on Duke, between Front and Second Streets, in the Northern Liberties; having a large garden and yard, extending to Green Street—on which there is a stable and small frame building suitable for a shop or counting house. The house is built in the best manner and in excellent order; two rooms on a floor, wash house, &c.
Enquire at No. 37 Arch street.
P. S. This house was lately occupied by Joseph Engle.
august 20 2awim

WHEREAS
Matthew Mc.Connell, Esq.

BY deed dated the 16th of May, 1799, granted and assigned to the subscribers, 55,018 acres of land on the waters of Sugar creek, in the county of Luzerne and state of Pennsylvania, upon trust, to sell and dispose of the same, and apply the proceeds (after satisfying all such just and legal claims as may be due on said lands) to the payment of such notes as the said Matthew M'Connell has drawn in favor of a certain Joseph Thomas, or that the said Joseph Thomas has drawn in favor of, and are indorsed by the said M. M'Connell, and which are mentioned in the schedule annexed to the deed of trust, aforesaid:—

Provided, That the holders of said notes shall, on or before the 16th day of November next, execute to him a full discharge and acquittance, or render up the said notes, and the balance, if any, to the holders of any of the said notes who shall not have made such discharge or rendered up said notes, as aforesaid, *pro rata*, according to their respective claims and demands.

This public notice is given of the said assignment, that those who are interested may avail themselves of the terms therein contained.

William Buckley,
Thomas M. Willing, } Assignees.
William Davidson,

Philadelphia, 14th Sept. 1799.
1awt16N.

To the Freemen, Electors for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

ACKNOWLEDGING with thanks, all former favors, I request a continuance of your friendship, by your Votes and Interest, at the ensuing Election for the Coroner's office, which will add an additional obligation and shall be held in grateful remembrance by your friend and humble servant,

JOHN LEACOCK, *Coroner.*
22w5t.

This day is published,
By W. YOUNG, BOOKSELLER,

Institutes of Natural Law.

THE THIRD EDITION.

Being the substance of a course of lectures, read in St. John's college, Cambridge.

By T. RUTHERFORTH, D.D. F.R.S.

THE 1st vol. *explains the rights of mankind, considered as individuals*: I. Law in general. II. Rights and obligations. III. Of property. IV. Limitations of property. V. Of our common right to things. VI. Of derivative acquisitions by the act of man. VII. Of derivative acquisitions by the act of the law. VIII. Of prescription. IX. Of the obligations arising from property. X. Of the right which a man has in his own person. XI. Of parental authority. XII. Of promises. XIII. Of contract. XIV. Of oaths. XV. Marriage. XVI. Of the right of defence.—XVII. Of reparation of damages done. XVIII. Of punishment. XIX. Of war. XX. Of slavery.

The 2d vol. *explains the rights and obligations of mankind, considered as members of civil societies.* I. of societies in general. II. of civil society its nature and origin. III. of civil power. IV. of different forms of civil government. V. of the changes produced. VI. of civil laws. VII. of interpretation. VIII. of civil subjection, and civil liberty. IX. of the law of nations. X. of the changes that are made in States and in their civil constitutions.

The merits of this work, so justly extolled by experienced judges, and appreciated by the lovers of science, renders it unnecessary for the editor to publish the numerous and honourable testimony, that might be produced in its favour. It is with much pleasure he informs his customers and the public, that the American edition (not inferior to the British in paper and print) is now offered for sale, in two 8vo. vols. at 4 dollars and 50 cents in *boards*, and five dollars when *neatly bound*. The imported copies of the same size, are sold at 7 and 8 dollars.

W. YOUNG, has for sale, as usual, *Stamps, Stationary, custom house Blanks* of every denomination, *Writing* and *Printing Papers, Blank* & *Printed Books*, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—Orders transmitted through the Post-office or otherwise, are immediately executed.

Philadelphia, 12th Sept. 3taw2w.

DONATION LANDS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Claims for Donation Lands granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the Line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of Comptroller General of said State until the 1st September next inclusive, and that the subscribers authorized by law will sit as a Board at the said Office on every Monday from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied Claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comt'r
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regt'r.
PETER BAYNTON, Treas'r.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, '99. (16) d1w (m.w.sa.tf)

United States,
District of Pennsylvania. } ss.

To the Marshal of the Pennsylvania District of the United States.

WHEREAS in my opinion a contagious sickness in the city of Philadelphia, renders it hazardous to hold the next stated Session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the middle Circuit of the said city, the place appointed by law at which to hold the stated Session of the said Court—These are by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me, RICHARD PETERS, Judge of the Pennsylvania District of the United States, in the name and by authority of the United States, to order and direct you to adjourn the session of the said circuit court, directed to be held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to Norris Town, in the county of Montgomery in the same district, being a convenient place within the same for holding the said court; and you are to make publication hereof in one or more public papers printed at the said city, that the said court is adjourned as it is hereby directed to be; and you are accordingly to adjourn the said court to the said place hereby appointed from the time you shall receive this order to the said eleventh day of October next, the time by law prescribed for commencing the said session.

(L.S.) Given under my hand and seal at Belmont in the said district this sixth day of September in the year of our Lord 1799, and in the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

RICHARD PETERS.

WHEREFORE I, the said Marshal, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the above order and directions from the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, judge of the Pennsylvania district of the United States, and in the name and by the authority of the United States, do adjourn the session of the Circuit court of the said United States, which was to have been held at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of October next, to the court house in NORRISTOWN in the county of *Montgomery* in the same district, there to meet on the said eleventh day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day of which all persons bound by Recognizance or have otherwise to do thereat are desired and required to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*
Marshal's office at Philadelphia,
September 7, 1799 dt11thO.

A QUANTITY OF FRESH
CASTOR OIL,
Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER.
Lower end of Germantown.
september 13 3t

MAIL COACHEES

Between PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE,

LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A M. arrive at Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.

Returning.

Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.

Returning.

Leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at one o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next morning, by 7 o'clock.

Seats in the Mail Coachees to be taken in New-York,

At Butman's Office, No. 5, Cortland-street.

In Philadelphia.

At John Dunwoody's, Market-street, Spread Eagle, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 59, north Second street.

In Baltimore.

At Evans' Tavern.

Fare for Passengers, 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to New-York, and 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at 5 cents per pound,

The Proprietors are not responsible for Baggage. LEVI PEASE,
Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co.
Proprietors of the Mail Line, from Philadelphia to New-York.

General Post-Office, May 1. } 9

To the Holders of
MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.

THE Subscriber having lately returned from viewing the land, surveyed and appropriated to satisfy the land warrants, issued by the secretary at war, to the officers and soldiers of the late continental army; and having made arrangements with Mr. James Johnson, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who he left on the land, and who with the assistance of an intelligent inhabitant of that county, will spend five months in exploring the different sections. He will take regular notes, descriptive of the soil, situation, and natural advantages attached to each section in the whole survey—which notes will be placed in the hands of the subscriber previous to the period for locating, thereby enabling him to make the most advantageous locations the priority will admit.

He offers his service to the holders of land warrants of the above description, throughout the United States, to receive their warrants, class them, (as no less quantity than 4000 acres will be registerd at the office of the treasury) have them registered agreeable to law, and attend to make the location at the the time appointed in February next.

For transacting the business, one tenth part of the land specified in the warrants will be required, and no other charge, except the postage of letters. All warrants forwarded and letters addressed to the subscriber, at No. 3, Penn-street, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

JAMES E. SMITH.
September 2 mwstf.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following to wit:

	Dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every charriot	12
upon every post charriot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phæton with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains	9
upon four wheel carriages, having framed posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four wheel top carriages with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops.	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	2
upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collecter of the Revenue of the 1st division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 20th day of September next for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at No. 49, North 3d Street, in the city of Philadelphia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all real dealers in wines and foreign distilled spiritous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,
Collector of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of inspection at Philadelphia,
August 1st, 1799.

N. B. THE STAMP OFFICE AND OFFICE OF INSPECTION IS REMOVED TO GERMANTOWN, the first house above the sign of the King of Prussia.

☞ Every denomination of Stamped paper to be had at said office.
August 15 1awt30S.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints those gentlemen, who please to favour him with their custom, and his friends generally, that he has removed from No. 40, south Third street and taken up a temporary residence near the sign of Gen. M'Pherson (Rivers Tavern) at Germantown, where he will continue his business until the return of the healthy season, all orders attended to with the usual punctuality.
August 29. eod 3w.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of St John's college in the State of Maryland, on the 13th day of July 1799,

Resolved, That on the first day of October next, this board will proceed to elect a Professor of English and Grammar, who shall receive, for his services, at the rate of £200 *per annum*, to be paid quarterly; and that public notice thereof be given, &c. &c.

Test, A. C. HANSON.

N. B. The office aforesaid hath just become vacant, by the resignation of a gentleman, whose affairs require, the immediate undertaking of a voyage by sea.

It is the duty of the said Professor (to whom is allowed an assistant) to teach the English language grammatically, and to prepare students for a superior school, by teaching them the Latin grammar the Vocabulary, and Cordery. Writing is to be taught to all his scholars at stated hours; and to those students who are not destined for the superior school, are to be taught, at the discretion of their parents, or guardians, Arithmetic, and other branches of science usually taught in English schools—A complete knowledge then of Latin, Arithmetic, &c. is considered indispensible in the professor; and it is expected, that candidates who are not known to the Board, will submit to an examination, as well as produce satisfactory testimonials of their good morals, and fair characters.

The Printers within the United States are requested to insert in their papers the foregoing resolution and remarks, and to repeat the publication, as often as convenience will admit, until the 20th day of September next.
july 22 ¶ 1awtS20

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

May 29th, 1799.

THE proprietors of certificates issued for subscriptions to the Loan bearing interest at eight per centum per annum, are notified, that at any time after payment shall have been made of the 5th instalment, which will become due during the first ten days of the month of July ensuing, Certificates of Funded Stock may at their option be obtained at the Treasury or Loan Offices, respectively, for the amount of the four first instalments, or one moiety of the sums expressed in the subscription certificates:—No certificates of Funded Stock will however be issued for less than one hundred dollars.

Such subscription certificates as may be presented at the Treasury or Loan Offices in consequence of the foregoing arrangement, will be indorsed and distinctly marked so as to denote, that a moety of the stock has been issued.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line, run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treasury.

Three Cents Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber on the evening of the 22th inst. a bound Servant GIRL, named Elizabeth Howckel, had on and took with her three different changes of garment and money, proud, bold and impudent, a noted lyar; any person apprehending her shall be entitled to the above reward—no cakes or charges will be paid.

N. B, She had 2 years and some months to serve.
DANIEL FITZPATRICK.
Goshen Township, Chester County, July 29.
august 6 3awtf

The Swift-Sure,

A NEW LINE OF STAGES,
NOW RUNNING BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA & NEW-YORK,
By the short and pleasant road of
Bustleton, Newtown, Scotch-Plains, Springfield and Newark.

THE excellence of this road, the populousness of the country through which it passes, with sundry other advantages, which render it so far preferable to the Old Road through Bristol, Brunswick, &c. long ago suggested the propriety of its becoming the Grand Thorough-Fare from Philadelphia to New York. During the present year, a minute survey of it has been taken, and its superiority over the Old Road, both in winter and summer, has been clearly ascertained.—There are good bridges over all the other waters but the Delaware, and here the crossing is performed with great safety and in less than half the time required at the Trenton Ferry. The road is *several miles shorter* than the old road; but this is amongst the least of its advantages, because daily experience proves to us, that dispatch as well as comfort in travelling principally depend on the goodness of the road and the levelness of the country, and, in these respects, the New Road is, beyond all comparison, the best. It presents none of those rocky hills, which render the Old Road so fatiguing between the Delaware and Newark. The soil, too, for the greater part, is such as to produce but little mud in winter, and very little dust in summer, which circumstance, added to the beauty of the country, and a considerable proportion of shade, must always render travelling in the latter season peculiarly agreeable.

The Swift Sure starts from PHILADELPHIA, at 6 o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted) from the *GREEN TREE*, opposite the Lutheran Church, North Fourth street. It goes through Frankford to Bustleton, where it stops to Breakfast; from Bustletown it goes through Newtown to Penny-town to dinner; from Penny-town through Hopewell, Millstone, Bound-brook, Quibbletown and Plainfield to Scotch Plains to lodge. The next morning it stops at Springfield to breakfast, from whence it goes through Newark and arrives at New-York at noon.

From NEW-YORK it starts at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (from Paulus Hook) and arrives at Philadelphia the next evening. For seats at New-York, application may be made to Edward Bardin, Old Coffee house, to A. Mathieu, corner of Nassau and John streets, to B. Many, no. 48, Courtlandt, corner of Greenwich street, and to Michael Little, at his hotel, no. 42, Broad street.

Fare for passengers, *Five Dollars.*
Way passengers 6 *Cents per Mile.*

Each passenger is allowed to take on 14lbs. of baggage carriage free; but all other baggage, taken on by a passenger, will be charged at 4 cents per pound weight.

With respect to packages sent on without passengers, the proprietors presume they have adopted a regulation, which, though unknown to other lines of stages, they think must meet with general approbation, They pledge themselves to make good every package on the following conditions. The person who delivers the package at the office shall see it entered in the stage-book, for which entry he shall pay 6 cents; he will then state the value of the package, and pay (exclusive of the carriage) one per cent. on the value, as insurance, and for which he will receive a receipt. Thus, for instance, if he estimates his package at one dollar, he will pay one cent. and if at one hundred dollars, he will pay one dollar insurance, and in like proportion for packages of any other value.

Very few persons it is presumed, will dislike this regulation; it will however, be optionable with every one to avail himself of this security or not. But the proprietors think it right to state very explicitly, that they will be responsible for the safe delivery of no package, which is not regularly entered, and for which an insurance receipt cannot be produced.

In the distribution of the route, the greatest care has been taken to fix on such places and taverns as always afford a good accommodation and entertainment for the passengers at the most reasonable rates. The stages are well equipped furnished with fleet and steady horses, and committed to the care of intelligent sober and obliging drivers. The proprietors themselves live at the different towns and villages where the stages will stop, so that the conduct of the persons they employ is continually an object of their attention.—They take care also to see that the passengers are well provided for and politely treated at the taverns, and that no sort of chicanery or insolence is practised upon them; in short, they have spared neither pains nor expence to render the SWIFT-SURE the very best line of stages in America.

The line has now run nearly a month, during which time a great number of gentlemen have gone through, both from Philadelphia and New-York. Every passenger has found the road to surpass very far all that has been said of its excellence; and the Proprietors of the Swift Sure are extremely happy to hear the behaviour of their drivers, and the treatment at Taverns spoken of with the highest satisfaction.

JOHN M'CALLA, Philadelphia
THOS. PAUL, Bustleton
JOSEPH THORNTON,
NICHOLAS WYNKOOP, } *Newtown.*
JACOB KESLER,
JOHN MORRHEAD, Pennytown.
T. KILLMAN, near Millstone.
ELIAS COMBES, Bound Brook.
R. SANSBURY, Scotch Plains.
ISAAC RAWLE,
ROBERT PEARSON, } *Springfield.*
eodtf.
June 22.

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*